World Alliance News Letter

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HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

UNITED NATIONS DAY MESSAGE

LESTER B. PEARSON

ON THE OCCASION of the eighth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, I welcome this opportunity of sending this brief message to you, who, as leaders of religious life in your own communities, are dedicated to strengthening and extending the ideal of the brotherhood of man within and across national boundaries. In a free democracy there can be no more important ideals to strive towards in everyday life than those of tolerance and mutual understanding of the traditions and aspirations of individuals of different religious convictions and racial backgrounds. Without such tolerance and understanding, national unity would be in peril; with them, diversity becomes a source of strength.

This is equally true of the international community. Here, above all, tolerance and understanding and an awareness of the underlying reality of the common destiny of mankind, without regard to race, creed or color is not merely the mark of a civilized approach to our fellowmen; it is the essential basis of the international unity we seek today.

In the United Nations we speak of fundamental human rights. Too often it is believed that the observance of fundamental human rights consists simply in the adoption of lofty resolutions. A more certain way of making progress lies in the daily practice of tolerance between individuals and between nations. For the world, regardless of race, color or creed, is a neighborhood. This implies for each government an obligation towards all its citizens, and for each individual an obligation towards his fellowmen.

THIS IS THE BASIS on which the edifice which we call the United Nations rests. Let us never forget, amid the perplexities and discouragements that surround us, that the ultimate aims of our Organization have not changed. Only men and policies have changed in the eight long years since the Charter was written; since those days in San Francisco when we glimpsed the promised land which men, victorious against aggression and tyranny, had been given a second chance to reach.

To achieve these ends, the "Peoples", not governments, pledged themselves to practice tolerance and to live together in peace, to unite their strength to maintain collective security, to ensure that armed force would not be used save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of *all*.

These remain today the aims of the United Nations, which we have been striving to achieve and which we must not abandon. These are the principles that underlie the plans and the action for collective security which we have taken; the measures to effect peace between warring states; the efforts to develop and extend the whole range of economic and social cooperation over a widening area of the globe; the programs of technical assistance; and the movement that has steadily led to independence and self-government. These principles provide the framework for the consideration of the host of problems with which the eighth session has just begun to deal. If we remain true to them, they are capable of withstanding the stresses and strains of the long years ahead, of supporting the superstructure of our hopes and aspirations, of embodying our design for a better world through international cooperation within the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS DAY is perhaps the only occasion which is observed today on a global basis, cutting across national boundaries, erasing regional differences of culture, race, religion and language, and merging a vast segment of humanity in dedication to the cause of peace, human dignity and welfare.

On UN Day, in the minds and hearts of men and women everywhere, there will be one single, overriding thought — the thought of world peace, and there will be one single, compelling question: what can the United Nations do to achieve it? As we meet in the General Assembly, we know — each of us — that both as individuals and representatives of sixty governments, this question is directed to us. As we search for the answer we must give, we become conscious of the immensity of the responsibility which is upon us.

The world around us, with its wars and rumors of wars, its sufferings and distress, its tensions and strains, warrants no easy optimism that the UN will succeed in saving "succeeding generations from the scourge of war". It demands, however, that we do our best, with honesty and endeavor, to avert this supreme disaster.

In the United Nations we have an instrument to help us in this task. It is our duty to use it well, to use it responsibly and to use it unselfishly.

— As President of the 7th General Assembly of the United Nations, MR. PEARSON'S *term of office expired last month. He is now head of the Canadian Delegation to the UN.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

In Memoriam

It was with profound sorrow that the officers and Trustees of The Church Peace Union and World Alliance learned of the death, on August 29, of the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Vice President of the World Alliance. Bishop Haas gained national prominence in the fields of religion, sociology and labor. We pay tribute to him as an outstanding leader and citizen.

FAO Annual Report

World food production during 1952-1953, for the first time since World War II, equaled pre-war levels, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Annual Report released September 13. Certain areas are, however, still lagging behind pre-war levels. This is true in the Far East, excluding China, where per capita food production is 15 to 20 per cent below insufficient pre-war levels, and Latin America is 5 per cent below. Europe has reached its pre-war level, while North American food production has increased 20 per cent. In spite of this expansion in food production, hunger, because of population growth, has increased in the underdeveloped areas of the world. FAO estimates that 70 per cent of the world's peoples do not have enough food to maintain normal health and strength. Higher over-all food production has not helped the underdeveloped areas because of lack of transportation facilities and currency to pay for food importation. Due to these conditions, FAO has adopted the policy of encouraging higher food production only in those areas where it is immediately needed.

"Christians Look at the United Nations"

A statement in support of the UN was issued under this title in August by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, meeting at Bossey, Switzerland.

This document by the World Council of Churches body begins: "The United Nations has been created because of the longings of the peoples for a just and durable peace and their sense of need for collective security. . . . Its work is, in many respects, directed toward goals which Christians believe to be in accordance with God's will for justice among His children."

In spite of the many "handicaps under which it is forced to operate", the document continues, the UN provides the best instrument for the development of international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes. It furnishes a "world forum for the interchange of thought between diverse cultures and viewpoints" and "offers the best means for co-ordinating the activities of the nations for human welfare. . . . It is rendering valuable service in combatting ignorance, want and disease . . ." and "is helping to create a common mind on the subject of Human Rights, and to provide those services essential for refugees and migrants."

CCIA realizes that "the valid purposes of the Charter can be served neither by Utopian illusions nor by irresponsible defeatism, but only by the constructive support of all people of goodwill. . . .

"If it is to live, the United Nations must grow. . . The present structure is flexible enough to permit more adequate procedures, if public opinion can be sufficiently informed and aroused. The growth of the United Nations requires fuller cooperation on the part of member states in honouring their common commitment."

In conclusion, the statement calls on "Christians everywhere to study, pray, and work for a better fulfillment of the purposes of the United Nations Charter".

Fellowship to Promote UN Education

A memorial fellowship to advance teaching about the United Nations has been established in memory of the late Dr. Bryant Mumford, of the United Kingdom, former Director of the Special Services Division of the United Nations. The $2500 fellowship will be awarded every year for three years. It is open to qualified educators, mature in experience and capable as writers, from geographic areas to be decided upon each year. A native of Africa will receive the first award. Applications, including degrees, experience, publications, etc., should be forwarded to Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the Department of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y. not later than March 1, 1954.

Fourth National UNESCO Conference

"America's Stake in International Cooperation" was the theme of the US National Commission for UNESCO's Fourth National Conference held in Minneapolis, September 15-17.

Some 800 Americans, representing a majority of US non-governmental organizations and coming from almost every state, attended the conference. Major addresses were given by General Walter Bedell Smith, Undersecretary of State, Dr. Luther H. Evans, Director General of UNESCO, and Dr. Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations.

Conference delegates attended some 35 section and work group meetings. Heaviest advance registration was for Work Group E, "Religion and the Problems of International Cooperation". Chairmen of the two sections for this group were, respectively, the Most Reverend John J. Wright, Bishop of Worcester, Massachusetts and Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, Professor of Christian Theology and Ethics at Colgate Rochester Divinity School. Other work group leaders included;

Memorial on the Death of Bishop Francis J. McConnell

The Trustees of The Church Peace Union have a deep sense of bereavement in the death of Bishop Francis J. McConnell on August 18 in Lucasville, Ohio.

Bishop McConnell was born in Trinway, Ohio, August 18, 1871, and was educated at Ohio Wesleyan, Boston and Yale Universities. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1894. In his pastorates his ability and eloquence gave him early prominence. In 1909, he was made President of De Pauw University, where his administrative ability and qualities of leadership won national recognition and, in May 1912, led to his election as Bishop of the Methodist Church. His interest and activities were not only for his own denomination but for the Church Universal. He traveled widely in his own and other lands. He made many contributions to Christian literature in books and articles. His vision was world wide. He knew no distinction of race or color. Peoples in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe were his fellowmen.

He was prominent among the notable men the first half of the present century who regarded Christianity as the world gospel for the whole man in all his relationships, and its mission not only to prepare men for the next world but to purify and transform this present world. This conviction led him into numerous movements for social, humanitarian and political reform. Among these were The Church Peace Union, which was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914 for the promotion of international friendship and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. He became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1928, and was soon made a member of the Executive Committee. He immediately took an active and influential part in the work of the Union, and continued to do so until his death.

Francis McConnell was one of the great prophets of the Christian church, a man of splendid gifts, large sympathies, and radiant faith. We who had the privilege of walking with him a part of the way along life's road were strengthened by his companionship.

We extend our deep sympathy to his bereaved wife and children, and we join them in gratitude to God for the inspiring example of a noble life so nobly lived.

In behalf of the Trustees of The Church Peace Union,

ARTHUR J. BROWN

Dr. Herman Reissig, Council for Social Action; Rabbi David Aronson, Temple Beth El, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, Mount Zion Temple, St. Paul, Minnesota; and Reverend John L. Foley, Rural Life Director, Archdiocese of Detroit.

Findings and summation of the Conference were presented by George Shuster, President of Hunter College, and newly elected chairman of the US National Commission. It was emphasized that criticism and attacks being made on UNESCO are due to misunderstanding and ignorance, and that interested citizens must take more responsibility for creating a true understanding of the international organization. Conference highlights were the announcement, in Secretary of State Dulles' message to delegates, of strong Administration support for the work of UNESCO, and the release of a government fact-finding report which cleared UNESCO of the unfounded charges which have been leveled at it.

Answers to "8 Lies About the UN"

To counteract the current wave of unfounded criticism against the UN, the October issue of *Redbook Magazine* asked eight distinguished Americans to reply to the eight charges most frequently made. The contributors are: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Paul Hoffman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, Harvey Firestone, Jr., Senator Margaret Chase Smith, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. The article is published on the eve of UN Week in the realization that only informed public opinion can quell the threat to the United Nations by "a small group of organizations with histories of extreme isolationism and hate mongering". Reprints, at 2 cents each, are available from Redbook Magazine, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Human Relations Films

A new catalog of 16 mm. educational films, comprising a selection of the best available movies on human relations, community relations, democracy, American history and mental health has just been issued by the Film Division of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. The catalog, entitled *Selected List of Human Relations Films,* lists 160 films with their distributors and summarizes the story of each. Single copy, 25 cents.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

D. Elton Trueblood

The idea of technical assistance is one of the great ideas of our time. It comes nearer to providing an affirmative answer to communism than anything which we have yet undertaken. This is very important because it is easy to see that a merely negative approach to the communist menace is bound to fail in the long run, however much it stirs up feelings at the moment.

We shall not win the great areas as yet committed neither to East nor West unless we present them with an ideology more bold than dialectical materialism and unless we give some evidence that we mean it by our practice. If we are to win the war of men's minds, it is not enough to have military power: We must outlive, outdream and outdemonstrate our opponents.

An insidious danger in much that we have done heretofore is that of seeming to pose, before the poor peoples of the world, as Lady Bountiful. We are sometimes hurt and surprised that the people we help do not love us, but we ought not to be surprised. We ought to know enough about human nature to realize that people often hate the too obvious benefactor.

It is one of the saddest facts of our time that the wave of anti-Americanism has risen higher than ever before, precisely at the time in which we have given billions of dollars to others. This is very sobering. It is enough to make us know that we cannot win friends merely by the use of dollars. Many seem to suppose that another gift will do the trick, but history shows that they are wrong. We may still need to make gifts for a long time, but what is crucial is the *way* in which the gift is made, along with the mood and motive of the giver.

The Religious Motive Behind Technical Assistance

The great concept of technical assistance, as it has grown up in our time, is really an extension of the missionary movement. Most of us have so taken foreign missions for granted that we have failed to recognize the wonder of the movement. We have had it, in the form in which we know it, for only a little more than a century. And what an amazing thing that, for a century, millions of men and women have given money to help countless human beings in other parts of the world with practically no first hand knowledge of them at all! This stupendous giving may eventually be looked upon as one of the most significant of all recent historical developments. Great hospitals have been established, agricultural methods have been improved, and far reaching systems of education have been developed — wholly because of the missionary motive.

As we move into the age when it has become an axiom that the strong will help the weak, we shall need to keep all of this missionary spirit that we can. We must give technical assistance to needy peoples, not primarily to build up the prestige of the United States and not merely as a strategic move in the cold war, but because the people whom we try to help are common children of a common Father. Much harm will be avoided if the essence of the religious mood is maintained.

A further gain will come if the persons involved in this enterprise can see it as a humble vocation, rather than a way of showing their own social or economic superiority. If those engaged in what is fundamentally a service live in ostentatious luxury, they may cancel out a great part of the potential good of their service. The best missionaries have been, in many areas, the ones who have identified themselves with the people to whom they have gone.

Sharing Resources

What we now see is the possibility of a situation in which we cease to be mere donors and go, instead, to needy peoples as sharers. Our hope is to help people to help themselves, thus maintaining their self-respect. Such a procedure not only is more truly helpful, but is also likely to make us more loved. We must not seem like rich philanthropists, but rather those who will use their knowledge and skill to develop the resources of the world for the sake of the people in it.

The technical assistance idea is one of the big ideas in the 20th century world, but it will go sour unless considerations which stem originally from religious experience are made part of it.

— Dr. Trueblood, *a Trustee of The Church Peace Union, is Professor of Philosophy at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. He has lectured extensively to students across the country on the relevance of religious faith to contemporary problems. Among his books are "The Life We Prize" and "Signs of Hope in a Century of Despair".*

FOR FURTHER READING

Point Four Profiles. Department of State Publication 4859. 38 pp.

Technical Assistance under the International Agencies. Publication 4256. 13 pp. 10 cents.

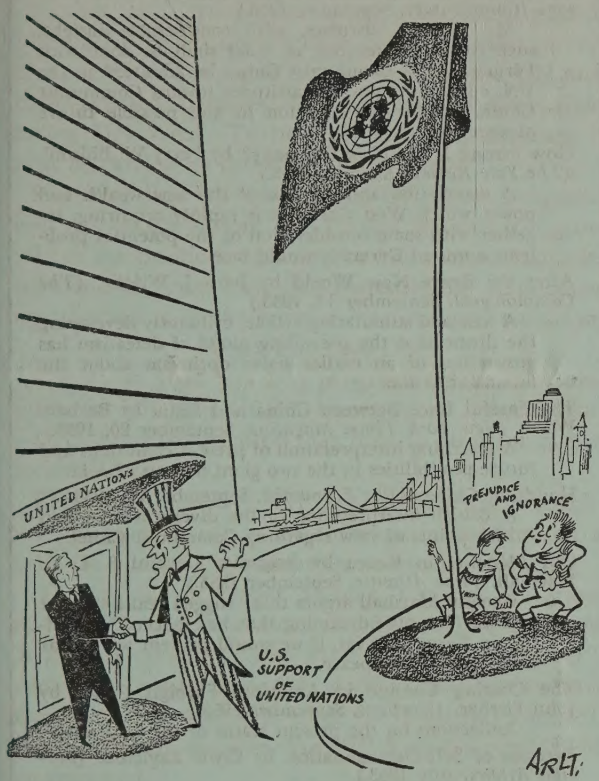
Point Four Pioneers by Frank Pinder, Albion W. Patterson, Horace Holmes. Publication 4279. 38 pp. 20 cents. This and the above State Department Publications are available from US Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Sharing Skills: Stories of Technical Assistance. 49 pp. 35 cents. *United Nations Programs for Technical Assistance.* 36 pp. 50 cents. Department of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y.

The Only War We Seek by Arthur Goodfriend. Published for ADA by Farrar, Straus and Young. 1951. 128 pp. $1.00.

Opportunities for All. Report by Richardson Wood for Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



—ARLT in the *New York Herald Tribune*
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"... And We'll Keep an Eye on the Juvenile Element!"

THE UNITED NATIONS

The work of the United Nations should always be viewed as a continuing process over a long period of time in which there is constant change and development. It is difficult to measure the significance of results in the perspective of any single year. Often the unspectacular or the unnoticed may prove to be a significant forward step on the long road towards peace in a world of organized cooperation and of more equal partnership among the nations.

— DAG HAMMARSKJOLD in his *1953 Report to the General Assembly*

* * *

Yet all the while it would still be true that the United Nations is the one meeting place of representatives from Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Americas: the free peoples and those governed by communists. Its secretariat is actively engaged in trying to hold the world together. Its debates are helping to form world opinion. Its humanitarian services are invaluable. It is able to counsel and shepherd peoples in search of independence. Its moral prestige enables it to give aid to needy peoples which their pride would prevent them from receiving directly from a rich and powerful nation. It mediates and adjusts minor conflicts which might grow into major ones. Its capacity to render formal judgments is a deterrent to aggression by the great powers. In its councils large and small nations alike have the same right to be heard. It is the most important means through which the common interests of mankind find expression. It is the most impressive symbol in existence of the human race as a whole. It is the one concrete organization around which human hopes for a more just and peaceful world gather, regardless of the barriers that now separate men and of the oppressions from which they suffer.

— JUSTIN WROE NIXON in *The United Nations and Our Religious Heritage* (The Church Peace Union, 1953)

* * *

For Americans the United Nations is not only a place to promote peace. It is the greatest single place in which to develop partners who, valuing their own freedom, will fight to defend it whenever it is attacked, and thus, on a basis of mutual respect, help us in our struggle to survive.

The United Nations is primitive; it is evolutionary; it has not brought — and will not bring — the millennium. But it is useful; its cost is small; it is an intelligent first step; it stands between us and international anarchy. It thus stands between us and World War III or the extinction of human freedom — or both.

— HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. in a statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, July 8, 1953

* * *

Failure to recognize that we protect and advance our self-interest by cooperation in the United Nations is hypocritical. But the Christian has a still more basic reason for supporting the world organization. Because he believes that mankind is one and that all people are children of a common Father, he has a sense of responsibility to all humanity. This can be best fulfilled in the political sphere by active cooperation through the most inclusive international agency that is presently available.

— A. WILLIAM LOOS in "The United Nations and the Disciplines of Peace". *Social Action*, October 1953

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Issues Before the General Assembly

Throughout the debates before the General Assembly this session, as in previous sessions, two facts will color thinking and voting: the East-West contest and the struggle of colonial peoples to attain a better place in the world.

There are in reality three basic issues around which the success of this Assembly revolves:

1. The composition of the agreed-upon conference on the Far East. This is a conference in which the USA has desired to limit discussions by the belligerents to the settlement of the Korean problem. Other nations, including some Asian and Western European, have tended to favor a round table on all Far Eastern problems. To date the communist group has been unable to broaden the scope of discussion and participation, chiefly by the addition of India, a non-belligerent, as a conference member.

2. The admission of new members to the UN, which is subject to the veto of the major powers in the Security Council. The USSR has been pressing for the admission of Communist China, as well as of other states. Even though the USA succeeded in keeping the question of membership of Russia's chief ally off the agenda for the year 1953, she had but grudging support in doing so from other member states. There is no doubt that the whole procedure of admitting new members will become one of the major debates of this session.

3. The problem of rights of colonial peoples to greater equality, which has in recent months centered around the French rule — or misrule — of Tunisia and Morocco. In general the French have claimed that the UN has no right to consider this issue since it is an internal, domestic affair; further, that France is instituting reforms giving the natives a larger degree of self-determination. The US has in the past seemed desirous of having general debate on this question postponed or avoided — a position that has certainly not helped to improve our relations with the Arab-Asian states.

The South African Question

Similarly the charges of segregation and discrimination, leveled almost yearly against the Union of South Africa, impinge upon the question of how much the UN can or should say about the treatment of minorities within the borders of a sovereign nation. So far appointed commissions have done little, if anything, to improve conditions in South Africa. But the principle involved will undoubtedly persuade India to bring the matter once again into open debate, and the US will be forced to take a stand.

On all these problems the position of the United States is a delicate one. She, who made the greatest sacrifice for the successful collective security action in Korea, must reckon with her allies' points of view, particularly those of Great Britain and India, when they stress the immediate need for negotiating major differences in the Far East. However insistently she may now oppose the admission of Communist China, she must nonetheless look ahead to the time when once again the question will certainly be raised. She will have to take into full account the present indications that most UN members will favor early admission. Finally, on the colonial question, the US must face the dilemma of standing on the principle of greater self-determination and of greater human rights on the one hand or, on the other, of acting to retain the friendship of colonial powers for strategic reasons.

In none of the major questions before the Assembly is there an absolute right or wrong. In the discussion of and attempts to resolve each problem, wise statesmanship will be needed. Patience, willingness to negotiate, and a flexible approach will be required before even provisional solutions to these issues can be attained.

Recommended Magazine Articles

Prospects at the Far Eastern Peace Table by G. F. Hudson. (*Commentary,* September 1953.)

Mr. Hudson discusses, with considerable insight, such complex questions as: what shall be done with Formosa, shall Communist China be admitted to the UN, current Anglo-USA attitudes toward Communist China, the present situation in and possible future of Korea.

How Strong Is the New Germany? by Percy W. Bidwell. (*The Yale Review,* Summer 1953.)

A description and analysis of the new wealth and power which West Germany is rapidly acquiring, together with some consideration of the potential problems a united Germany would face.

After the Brave New World by John J. Wright. (*The Commonweal,* September 18, 1953.)

A wise and stimulating article, brilliantly developing the theme that the prevailing mood of defeatism has grown out of an earlier naive optimism about the human situation.

The Fateful Race Between China and India by Barbara Ward. (*New York Times Magazine,* September 20, 1953.)

A searching interpretation of present conditions and future possibilities in the two giant nations of Asia.

Handling China. (*The Economist,* September 12, 1953.)

A British interpretation of the divergent USA and British points of view regarding Communist China.

Our Mistakes in Korea by Brigadier General S. L. A. Marshall. (*The Atlantic,* September 1953.)

General Marshall argues that "rugged realism" must replace "the pipe-dreaming that has mocked" our effort in Korea thus far, if we would prevent world war and preserve the peace.

The Coming Change in American Foreign Policy by John Fischer. (*Harper's,* September 1953.)

Reflections on the present status of the cold war.

Excesses of Self-Determination by Clyde Eagleton. (*Foreign Affairs,* July 1953.)

An illuminating discussion of the concept of self-determination — the need for clarifying its meaning, the possibility of limiting its scope, the ways in which it has been used (or misused) in the United Nations, etc.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Final arrangements are now under way in many communities for United Nations Day programs. Churches and synagogues across the country can, through UN Week observances, develop greater understanding of and support for the work of the UN and its Specialized Agencies. This task will be dramatized during UN Week. To be truly effective, however, it must be carried on throughout the year.

Plan to follow up your special UN Week programs with year-round action. The United Nations will grow only as the public is educated to know more about its work and to grasp how indispensable the 60-member organization is in the current international situation.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Report on your UN Day programs to the US Committee for UN Day, 816-21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Your information may furnish ideas for future national emphases.

Keep your local UN Day committee active throughout the year, to act as an information center and a focus for continuing education about the UN.

Observe World Order Sunday, October 25, sponsored by the National Council of Churches. A World Order Day message, "The Price of American Power", containing suggestions for worship and community observances, is available from the National Council, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 5 cents a copy; $2.50 per hundred.

Films and Film Strips

Promote regular use of UN films and film strips in your church, synagogue, Sunday School, forums, youth and community groups, libraries, schools, etc. Persuade your local manager to show UN films regularly. These films are highly educational and have popular appeal. Form a permanent film committee to work on this project. *Catalog of United Nations Films,* available free from Department of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y.

This Is United Nations Day. 61 pictures with captions, $3.00 per print. Just issued by UN Department of Public Information, available from McGraw Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18. Also complete listing of UN Film Strips at the same address.

Discussion Groups

These can be started during UN Week and carried on throughout the year.

An Annual Calendar, Friends Service Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Monthly packets containing detailed suggestions for local study and action. $4.00 yearly.

Washington Packet Series, Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Comprehensive background material, with discussion outlines on various current controversial issues. 50 cents each.

Let's Talk About, discussion material for adult groups prepared by Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 68th Street, New York 21. Free.

Radio and Television

Many programs on the United Nations will be carried over the air during UN Week. With some planning and effort, groups could obtain wider year-round coverage of UN programs on local stations.

American Association for the UN, 345 E. 46th Street, New York 17, has excellent suggestions for UN radio programs.

The Radio Division of the United Nations issues news broadcasts, spot announcements, dramatic presentations, recordings of actual meetings, etc. Is your local station using them?

Transcriptions for radio programs on the UN and international affairs can be obtained from the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Visiting the United Nations

Plan as an individual or group project a tour of UN headquarters. Write American Association for the UN Guide Service, United Nations, N. Y. for details.

Your United Nations (UN Department of Public Information, 53 pp., 50 cents) contains specific instructions for those wishing to attend UN meetings. This is the official Guide Book to UN headquarters.

Suggested Aids

The United Nations and Our Religious Heritage by Justin Wroe Nixon. 50 cents. *United Nations Week Leaflet,* 1953. Single copy free; 100 copies, $1.00. *The United Nations: Facts and Fallacies* by John R. Inman. Single copy free. All available from The Church Peace Union, 170 E. 64th St., New York 21.

UN Inventory — "Box Score" on the UN. Single copy free. *Leaders Workbook* — "Spread the Good Word about the UN". 75 cents. American Association for the UN.

UN Proves a Paying Guest; Spends Twice Its Cost to the US by A. M. Rosenthal. National Educational Association, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Free.

Current United Nations Publications (catalog), International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Free.

"The United Nations and the Disciplines of Peace" by A. William Loos. *Social Action,* October 1953. The Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 25 cents.

Christian News Letter on International Affairs. Department of International Justice and Goodwill, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Published monthly. $1.00 per year.

SUGGESTED READING

1952 Annual Review of United Nations Affairs ed. by Clyde Eagleton and Richard N. Swift. New York University. 226 pp. $4.50.

A valuable book for all who wish to keep abreast of work done at the UN.

Christianity and the Problem of History by Roger L. Shinn. Scribner's. 302 pp. $4.50.

A lucid, penetrating study of a subject especially important in our time.

The Future of the West by J. G. De Beus. Harper. 178 pp. $2.75.

A stimulating analysis written for the general reader by the Minister of the Netherlands Embassy in Washington. Part I, a discussion of Spengler, Toynbee and Danilevsky; Part II, "The Present Phase of Western Civilization"; Part III, "The Shape of Things to Come".

Investigations of Senators Joseph R. McCarthy and William Benton Pursuant to S. Res. 187 and S. Res. 304. Reprinted and Distributed by Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 400 pp. $2.00. (Also distributed by Beacon Press, $2.25.)

A reprint of the Report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

International Politics by Frederick L. Schuman. McGraw-Hill. 577 pp. $6.00.

A revised edition of Professor Schuman's excellent interpretation of world politics.

Regional Arrangements for Security and the United Nations. Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17. 144 pp. $1.00.

This comprehensive report includes ten papers presented to the Commission on various aspects of regional and collective self-defense arrangements.

Yearbook of American Churches. National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 318 pp. $4.00.

The 1953 edition of an annual publication.

Within These Borders by John R. Scotford. Friendship Press. 151 pp. $2.00 cloth; $1.25 paper.

Deals with the ever increasing Spanish-speaking people in the USA. Generously illustrated and written with perception and sympathy.

The Realm of Spirit and the Realm of Caesar by Nicolas Berdyaev. Harper. 182 pp. $2.50.

This posthumous book, called Berdyaev's "spiritual last will and testament", is the last book he wrote. Some of the subjects he discusses profoundly are: socialism, technics, the contradictions of freedom, nationalism, the contradiction of Marxism.

Issues Before the Eighth General Assembly by Ann Winslow. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 128 pp. 25 cents.

An excellent handbook for those wishing an authoritative, objective analysis of the questions being debated in the present session.

The US and Latin America by Herbert L. Matthews and Lulu T. Holmes. Foreign Policy Association. 62 pp. 35 cents.

A concise view of present-day Latin America and her relations with the USA.

Ukraine Under the Soviets by Clarence A. Manning. Bookman. 223 pp. $3.50.

A study of techniques used by the USSR to dominate the Ukraine Soviet Republic from its birth to the present — based in part on interviews with Ukrainian DPs.

Japan and America Today by Edwin O. Reischaur, et al. American Institute of Pacific Relations. 166 pp. $3.00.

A symposium based on a conference of US and Japanese authorities dealing with present and future problems of Japanese-US relations.

The Story of UN Postage Stamps. UN Department of Public Information. 366 pp. 25 cents.

A history of UN stamps, from their original proposal to production process. Descriptions of all stamps issued and biographical sketches of their artists.

Winston Churchill by Virginia Cowles. Harper. 378 pp. $5.00.

This brilliant, relatively brief biography of a great world leader paints a vivid picture of the 20th century era.

The United Nations: Its Record and Prospects by A. M. Rosenthal. Prepared for Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Manhattan. 64 pp. 35 cents.

An attempt to answer the questions: How solid is the United Nations? What is the record of the first eight years? What hopes have been fulfilled? What hopes have been disappointed?

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